



2018 WATER QUALITY REPORT



Indian Hill Subdivision Water System (Waccabuc Operations)

Public Water Supply ID# NY5918382

January 1 to December 31, 2018

Introduction:

New York American Water (NYAW) is issuing this report describing the quality of drinking water supplied to customers of the Indian Hill (Waccabuc) Water System. This report provides an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to State standards.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water especially those who may not have received this notification directly (for example people in apartments, nursing homes, school, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your drinking water, please contact our customer call center at 877-426-6999, or at NewYorkAmWater.com, or the Westchester County Department of Health at 914-864-7332. We want you to be informed about your drinking water.

A Message from the New York American Water President



To Our Valued Customer:

New York American Water is proud to be your local water service provider, and I am pleased to share some very good news about the quality of your drinking water. As you read through our Annual Water Quality Report, you will see that we continue to supply water that meets or surpasses all state and federal water quality standards.

Better yet, the price you pay for this high-quality water service is about a penny per gallon.

This is an exceptional value when you consider the facilities and technology needed to draw water from the source and treat it, along with miles and miles of pipeline hidden below the ground to bring water to your tap. What's more, our plant operators, water quality experts, engineers and maintenance crews work around the clock to make sure that quality water is always there when you need it.

Delivering safe, reliable water service requires significant investment to maintain and upgrade aging facilities. **In 2018 alone, we invested approximately \$46 million in system improvements across the state; and plan on investing another \$40 million in 2019.**

Because water is essential for public health, fire protection, economic development and overall quality of life, New York American Water's employees are committed to ensuring that quality water keeps flowing not only today, but well into the future.

Please take the time to review this report. It provides details about the source and quality of your drinking water using the data from water quality testing conducted for your local system between January and December 2018.

Thanks for allowing us to serve you.

WE KEEP LIFE FLOWING.

Sincerely,

Lynda DiMenna
President, New York American Water



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About New York American Water

New York American Water, a subsidiary of American Water (NYSE: AWK), is the largest investor-owned water company in New York, providing high-quality and reliable water and/or wastewater services to approximately 350,000 people.

About American Water

With a history dating back to 1886, American Water is the largest and most geographically diverse publicly traded water and wastewater utility company. The company employs more than 7,100 dedicated professionals who provide regulated and market-based drinking water, wastewater and other related services to more than 14 million people in 46 states and Ontario.

Where does our water come from?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system serves 320 people through 80 service connections. Our water source is three groundwater wells located near the pump station. The water is chlorinated prior to distribution.

The New York State Department of Health has completed a source water assessment for this system, based on available information. Possible and actual threats to this drinking water source were evaluated. The state's source water assessment includes a susceptibility rating based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how easily contaminants can move through the subsurface to the wells. While Nitrates (and other inorganic contaminants) were detected in our water, it should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants from natural sources. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. See the section, "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" for a list of the contaminants that have been detected. The source water assessments provide resource managers with additional information for protecting source waters into the future.

As mentioned before, our water is derived from 3 drilled wells. The source water assessment has rated the wells as having a medium to high susceptibility to microbials, nitrates, industrial solvents, and other industrial contaminants. These ratings are due primarily to the close proximity of low intensity residential activities in the assessment area. In addition, the wells draw from unconfined aquifers with unknown hydraulic conductivities and the overlying soils are not known to provide adequate protection from potential contamination. While the source water assessment rate our wells as being susceptible to microbials, please note that our water is disinfected to ensure that the finished water delivered into your home meets New York State's drinking water standards for microbial contamination. A copy of the assessment, including a map of the assessment area, can be obtained by contacting us at the telephone number provided in this report.

Are there contaminants in our drinking water?

As NY State regulations require, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants, including: Total coliform, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, and synthetic organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids and radiologicals. The tables presented below show which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old. Please refer to the "Water Quality Results" chart for more information.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.



Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Milligrams per liter (mg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one million parts of liquid (parts per million - ppm).

Micrograms per liter (µg/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid in one billion parts of liquid (parts per billion - ppb).

Nanograms per liter (ng/l): Corresponds to one part of liquid to one trillion parts of liquid (parts per trillion - ppt)

N/A: Not applicable.

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of the radioactivity in water

Water Quality Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample (mo/ yr)	Violation Y/N	Maximum Level Detected	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (mg/l)	9/18	N	0.104	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (mg/l)	9/18	N	2.41	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (mg/l)	9/18	N	18.9	NA	See Health Effects ¹	Naturally occurring; Road salt; Water softeners
Sulfate(mg/l)	9/18	N	21.6	NA	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc (mg/l)	9/18	N	0.0278	NA	5	Naturally occurring
Chloride (mg/l)	9/18	N	79.5	NA	250	Naturally occurring or indicative of road salt contamination
Nickel	9/18	N	1.83	NA	NA	Erosion of natural deposits.
Color ²	9/18	N	2	NA	15	Large quantities of organic chemicals, inadequate treatment, high disinfectant demand and the potential for production of excess amounts of disinfectant byproducts such as trihalomethanes, the presence of metals such as copper, iron and manganese; Natural color may be caused by decaying leaves, plants, and soil organic matter.
Odor ³	9/18	N	1	NA	3	Organic or inorganic pollutants originating from municipal and industrial waste discharges; natural sources

Health Effects:

¹ Sodium (mg/l): Water containing more than 20 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a severely restricted sodium diet. Water in excess of 270 mg/l of sodium should not be used for drinking by people on a moderately restricted diet.

² Color has no health effects. In some instances, color may be objectionable to some people at as low as 5 units. Its presence is aesthetically objectionable and suggests that the water may need additional treatment.

³ Odor as measured by this standard procedure has no health effects; although several contaminants exert odors when they are present at levels near their MCLs. Odor is an important quality factor affecting the drinkability of water

Disinfectant/Disinfection By-Product (D/DBP) Parameters

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample (year)	Violation Y/N	Highest Level Detected	Range	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5), µg/l	8/18	N	2.54	ND - 2.54	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection needed to kill harmful organisms
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes], µg/l	08/18	N	6.11	4.89 - 6.11	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination needed to kill harmful organisms. TTHMs are formed when source water contains large amounts of organic matter.
Chlorine, mg/L *	2018	N	3.9	1.3 - 3.9	N/A	MRDL = 4.0	Water additive used to control microbes

* Chlorine residual results in the table above represent averages of samples taken at the treatment plant Point-of-Entry location to the distribution system. The Highest Level Detected from the table above for TTHM's and HAA's represent the highest level from the two distribution locations sampled.



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Lead and Copper (Tap Water sampled at homeowner locations)

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Dates of Sampling (mo/yr)	AL Violation Y/N	90 th Percentile Result (Range)	# of samples	# of samples exceeding AL	MCLG	AL (Action Level)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (mg/l)	09/17	N	0.197 (0.066 – 0.242)	5	0	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ug/l)	09/17	N	2.6 (ND – 4.03)	5	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of 5 sites tested. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. For the purposes of compliance for the Lead and Copper Program, the 90th percentile value is calculated as the average of the two highest values among results from the five sites tested. No individual sample exceeded the action level for either copper or lead.

Radiological Contaminants ³

Contaminant and Unit of Measurement	Date of Sample (year)	Violation Y/N	Average of Levels Detected ¹	Range (Low – High)	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Point of Entry Location							
Gross Alpha, (including radium – 226 but excluding radon and uranium), pCi/L	2018	N	3.109	ND – 7.25	0	15	Erosion and decay of natural deposits
Gross Beta, pCi/L	2018	N	6.04	3.11 – 8.19	0	50*	
Combined Radium-226 & Radium-228 pCi/L	2018	N	1.72	0.269 – 2.231	0	5	
Uranium, ug/L	2018	N	7.225	6.07 – 6.64	0	30 ²	

¹ This level represents the highest running annual average calculated from the data collected

² 30 µg/l of uranium is approximately 20.1 pCi/L

³ Radioactive contaminant monitoring samples were collected quarterly in 2018.

50* The State considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.



What does this information mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations in 2018. We have learned through our testing that some contaminants have been detected; however, these contaminants were detected below New York State requirements.

We are required to present the following information on lead in drinking water:

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. It is possible that lead levels in your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. NYAW is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1.800.426.4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Is our water system meeting other rules that govern operations?

During 2018, our system was in compliance with all applicable New York State drinking water operating, monitoring, and reporting requirements

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia* and other microbial pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Why Save Water and How to Avoid Wasting It?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water towers; and
- Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during a dry spell or drought, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential fire-fighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. Get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. A slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you can save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- New York American Water is offering a free 'leak detection kit' for home use. If desired, please call our 24-hour customer call center at 877-426-6999 and request one.

Thank you for allowing us to continue to provide your family with quality drinking water this year. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources. For questions concerning this report or your water quality, please contact Michael Nofi, Water Quality Manager, at 516-632-2215; or New York American Water's customer call center at 1-877-426-6999; or on the web at newyorkamwater.com.



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